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Quebec Constitutional Association.
(Concluded.)

It has been with the utmost astonishment that in a printed paper purporting to be an address from the house of assembly of Lower Canada, to his Majesty, and the two houses of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, your committee have read, amongst many other false and injurious assertions, a paragraph of which the following is an extract. 'We have at least the satisfaction of seeing that the inhabitants of this Province, of every creed, and of every origin, are satisfied with the share they have in the Provincial representation, and that our fellow subjects of the less numerous origin in particular, acknowledge the spirit of justice and brotherly love with which we have endeavoured to ensure to all inhabitants of the country, participation in its political and natural advantages. We perceive in this happy union another guarantee of good Government, and an antidote against the vicious policy which it is sought to support by unjust distinctions.' That any number of men should publicly assert, and transmit to the highest authority of the empire, allegations so false and unfounded, and in direct contradiction to the petitions of twenty thousand men, equal to one fourth of the greatest number of names affixed to any petitions transmitted from this country to England, a number in fact representing nearly the entire body of the inhabitants of this Province, who are not of French origin, shows a recklessness of character, and wickedness of purpose which could hardly be believed to exist in any country where it is not known by melancholy experience.

The inhabitants of this Province, of every creed and of every origin are not satisfied with the share they have in the representation; those of the less numerous origin, in particular do not acknowledge a spirit of justice and brotherly love on the part of the majority in the house of assembly, they deny that this majority has endeavored to secure to all the inhabitants of the country a participation in its political and natural advantages; they have in every County of the Province, publicly proclaimed these truths, and experience proves that they have no union to expect from the leaders of the assembly, but an abject submission to their will; no Government, but that of tyranny, proscription and spoliation.

If any thing were wanting to show the spirit of justice and brotherly love, which these leaders entertain for their fellow subjects, designated in the 92 resolutions as of British or foreign origin, it may be found in these resolutions themselves, and in the address of their principal author to

the electors of the West Ward of Montreal, after the last general election. It may be found on the fact that forming at least one-fourth of the population of the province and contributing much more than a proportionate share towards the public burdens, they have only 14 members of their choice out of 88; and if their opinion is to be judged of by the votes of their representatives, ten of the 14 are to be found in opposition to the French origin majority in almost every division recorded in the journals of the house of assembly. Every political measure or measures to improve the natural advantages of the province, coming from the majority of the inhabitants of the 'less numerous origin' is voted down by the majority of French origin joined by those members with English names who are elected by a French majority and hold their seats at the nod of the French leaders. In every contested election a reference to the poll-books will show how completely the votes of the 'less numerous origin' have been nullified by those of the more numerous origin, and how completely marked were these distinctions which the leaders of French origin had so profusely disseminated at the public expense in the 92 resolutions. Had there been any change in the disposition of the French leaders they would not have renewed their adherence to these resolutions at every session since, and in the address before alluded to; had they been disposed to do justice to the less numerous origins, they would long ago have taken into consideration the state of the representation and passed a bill allowing the population not of French origin, a representation of their own choice at least proportionate to their whole population.

Your committee cannot conceive a greater insult to the victims of an unjust exercise of power and political proscription, than to tell them that it proceeds from a spirit of justice and brotherly love. Your committee, however, trust that on this head, as well as on others, the grievances complained of in the petitions to the King and parliament will be listened to, and that the spirit which for the second time has rejected the liberal offers and conciliatory policy of the British Government, in pursuit of uncontrolled power over the King's subjects in this Province, will be fully appreciated, and relief and protection afforded; especially if they remain true to themselves, and do not relax in their exertions.

As connected with the present state of affairs and the objects prayed for, your committee cannot refrain from referring to the intense anxiety which prevails among the petitioners for the independent administration of justice, assailed as it is by party and prejudice, and the most unjust and selfish feelings and passions; with hardly any share in the representation, with a legislative council threatened in its independent existence, but feeble in its composition an executive which has yielded to the mandates of the assembly, the petitioners have no adequate security for their liberties, lives & properties but in the courts of justice, & if these were to become the timid & corrupt instruments, or be filled with the avowed partisans and co-operators of a prejudiced and vindictive national majority in the assembly, as a late appointment gives reason to apprehend, this condition would be past endurance to men who have been accustomed to value the freedom and security of their British ancestors more than their lives.

Your committee since the date of the last report of the 21st January, have had occasion to observe with great satisfaction the constitutional meetings held in the counties of Beauce, Megantic, Drummond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Mississkoui, Beauharnois and the Two Mountains, and the Town of Three Rivers, and some other places. Their resolutions all breathe a decided support of the constitution and laws, and a firm determination to maintain their allegiance to the Sovereign, the connexion with the empire and their rights as freemen. In most of the places of these meetings vigilance committees have been formed and the registration commenced, and in some of them, delegates have been named to the proposed general meeting.

In most of the Wards in Quebec the registration has been promoted with the greatest zeal by the vigilance committees elected at the ward meetings. In one ward alone upwards of five hundred names above 18 years of age have been enrolled, and your committee conceive that it is of the highest importance in the present state of affairs, that the recommendations of the general meeting of the 21st January, should be carried into effect in each settlement in every County of the province, and the registration of all supporters of the King and constitution completed. This is now become indispensable

for the selection of delegates, truly expressing their sentiments in the approaching general meeting on the part of the petitioners throughout the Province.

The Sub-Committee most respectfully report the following Resolutions for the consideration of the General Meeting. All which is humbly submitted.

Resolved, 1st. That we deeply regret that a majority of the assembly of Upper Canada, should have been led by a combination of some members of that House, with certain leaders in the Lower Canada Assembly, to co-operate in their unjust, prejudiced, and oppressive views against the population of Lower Canada, which they have qualified as of 'British or Foreign origin', in the 92 Resolutions of the 24th February, 1834, renewed at each session since that date.

2d. That we entertain a confident hope that our brethren of Upper Canada, true to their Sovereign, attached to the countries of their forefathers, and satisfied with the just and benevolent views of the British Government, recently made public, will withdraw their confidence from men who have thus prostituted their trust as representatives, to enter into combinations against the constitution of the Canadas as by law established and aid in arresting the progress of improvement, destroying the trade of the country, and weakening the ties which connect us with the British Empire.

3d. That we feel grateful for the expression of the views of his Majesty's Government in England, as contained in the Instructions to the Royal commission, dated the 17th July, 1835, and laid before the Upper Canada Legislature by Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant Governor of that province.

4th. That the recent proceedings of the assembly of this province, in a session which has now lasted more than four months, in occupying themselves with bills heretofore deservedly rejected, lost or amended in the Legislative council, in the renewal of laws expired by their own desertion of their posts at the last session, or in vain and anti-Constitutional projects and abortive measures; neglecting or counteracting beneficial improvements, and to co-operate with the other Branches for the remedy of abuses; in spreading national prejudices, individual abuse, calumny and ill-will; and in vindictive, partial, arbitrary proceedings against Judges and public officers; in the refusal of the just dues retained from the Judges and public Officers and Departments for several years past, and in the lavish and unchecked expenditure of public money, have given additional proofs of the truth of the complaints contained in our petitions to his Majesty and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and new ground for claiming effectual and immediate relief from our present sufferings.

5th. That the following paragraph, amongst others of a like character, contained in a printed paper, published by order of the house of assembly, and purporting to be an address to his Majesty and both houses of parliament, viz. 'We have least the satisfaction of seeing that the inhabitants of this province, of every origin, are satisfied with the share they have in the provincial Representation, and that our fellow subjects of the less numerous origin, in particular, acknowledge the spirit of justice and brotherly love, with which we have endeavoured to ensure to all the inhabitants of the country, a participation in its political and natural advantages. We perceive in this happy union, another guarantee of good Government and an antidote against the vicious policy which it is sought to support by unjust distinctions.'—Is a daring violation of truth against which we now protest,—an insult to the high authority of the British Parliament and to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, who are thus attempted to be imposed upon; and, as far as respects at least one fourth of the people of this province, whom the said Assembly have qualified as of 'British or Foreign origin', adding insult to injury.

6th. That we continue to urge on his Majesty's Government, our just right to a full and fair reform in the Provincial Assembly, from which, constituted as it now is, we can expect neither justice nor benefit, but unmixed evil and injury, placing us and the most industrious classes throughout the province, in a worse situation, than if there were no representative assembly.

7th. That we have seen with great alarm, the attempts recently made to extend to the court of King's Bench, and his Majesty's courts of Justice in this province, the spirit which has been exhibited in the committees of the house of assembly, and to bring the administration of Justice more in the dependency of that house, and to a participation in the character and feelings of its ruling members.

8th. That while we assert our opinions with that freedom which belongs to British subjects and firmly maintain our constitutional rights, we will never be wanting in due respect to the authorities derived from our Sovereign; and we now express our gratitude to the Legislative councillors, who in discharge of their obligations to the Crown and the country, have sacrificed their personal ease and interests in attending during the present prolonged Session of the Provincial Legislature, maintaining the independence of the council, resisting encroachments on the rights of the subject and supporting the constitution as established by Law. That we are equally grateful to those members of the house of assembly who have attended in their places during the present Session, and who have steadily divided against the Anti-Constitutional measures and proceedings of the 'French origin' majority.

9th. That we have observed with great satisfaction the public meetings and proceedings of our brethren in various counties of the province, and in the adjoining parts of Upper Canada, and we renew our pledge of hearty co-operation with all of them, conformably to our original declaration in support of the King, the Constitution, and our connexion with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

10th. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Vigilance committees of Quebec, for their zeal and successful exertions, and we renew our earnest solicitations for the formation of Vigilance committees in every settlement, and a speedy and general re-enlistment of all who support the King, the constitution, and British freedom, to the end that they may be prepared, in time, to select delegates to the proposed general meeting for every county in the province.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at the rooms of the Association, on Tuesday, the 8th March, 1836;
A. STUART, Esquire,

in the Chair:
The foregoing Report and Resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be submitted to a General Meeting, to be called for Friday, the 11th instant, at the Albion Hotel, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At a General Meeting of the Members of the Quebec Constitutional Association and the signers of the petitions to his Majesty and both houses of the Imperial Parliament presented at the last session, called by public advertisement, and held at the Albion Hotel on Friday the 11th March, 1836.

ANDREW STUART, Esq. Chairman of the Association, in the Chair,
The Chairman submitted the foregoing report, which was read by the secretary, and on motion the same was received unanimously;

And, on motions made and seconded, the resolutions reported by the committee were separately concurred in.

Resolved, That the foregoing Report & resolutions be published in *The Quebec Gazette* and *Quebec Mercury*, under the authority of the Association, and authenticated by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary, and that copies thereof be transmitted to the Constitutional Associations throughout the province, and otherwise forwarded in such manner as may be deemed proper by the Executive Committee.

ANDREW STUART, Chairman.
R. H. GARDNER, Secretary.

LIVING AT SEA.

It is sometimes desput hard living at sea, as I've understood, said Mrs. Marvel, who had been attentively listening to the long yarns of her nephew, Jack Taffrail.

Not so very hard neither, replied Jack; we can generally get a supply of good sound beef barrels.

Beef barrels! exclaimed the old lady; is it possible the poor creatures have to live on beef barrels?

They are very fine eating ma'am, I can assure you, said Jack with a very grave face—the only difficulty is to keep the sailors from eating up the barrels before the beef is gone.

Are they so ravenous, asked Mrs. Marvel, that they can't wait?

Ravenous! by the Lord Harry, if you'd only seen them, as I have, eating a handspike without pepper or salt, you'd think nothing at all of their eating a beef barrel.

The massy on me, I'd no idee the poor creatures ever come to so short commons.

Short! I believe you'd think it long enough before you'd eaten up a handspike.

I dare say I should, for I've lost almost all my teeth.

But if you hadn't, you'd find it no short job to eat a handspike, I can tell you. Why do you know it took me once a whole week to eat up one...but 'twas made of the best white oak.

Ah well! said Mrs. Marvel, lifting up her eyes in unfeigned astonishment—I thank heaven I was made a woman and no sailor.

'Tisn't every woman that's no sailor tho' aunts. There was Tom Roundface shipped with us from Belfast...as fine a rosy-cheeked Irishman—or rather Irish-woman...as ever went aloft. He belonged to my mess. Every body loved the snug little sailor, and would have shared with him the last bit of pig-tail in his box. But couldn't endure hardships like the rest...bless his rosy cheeks! He fell sick, and while he was delicious like, it came out that he was a woman and no man.

Poor creature! did she live on marlin-spikes too?

She! no less your soul; as soon as she was discovered to be a toupate woman and no man, she was allowed to mess with the Captain's wife, and lived on the very best.

I suppose she had tea and coffee and bread and butter.

Tea! oh yes—black tea. Shusun or bohea? But no matter—either on 'em is very good—and great deal more healthier than your green teas.

That may be, ma'am...but I can tell you 'twas neither souchong nor bohea; but blacker than either.

Blacker! massy on me! I wonder what sort of tea it was?

Oakum.

Opium! Oh, Lord! do they make tea of that pizen stuff? I should think they'd never wake no more.

Not Opium, annty...but oakham. What, sich stuff as the culprits pick in the tempenyentiaries?

Ay...we shipped a hundred weight for the use of the captain and his lady.

Faugh! I'd as soon drink tea made out of tobacco.

It's very good though, when you once learn to like it. As to bread and butter that was out of the question. To be sure they had good ship-bread, made partly of sawdust; but as for butter, that was not to be thought of aboard ship.

No butter!

No.

Nor nothing to spread on their bread?

Nothing! Oh, yes, they had a plenty of good fresh tar.

Tar, did you say!

Ay.

Do they butter their bread with tar?—Well, that beats all I ever heard of—I wouldn't go to sea for nothing in the world. Butter their bread with tar! La me, how do they get it down?

By swallowing, annty.

By swallowing! why, don't it stick in their throats?

Oh...ay—a little at first. But as soon as it gets warm, it runs down. The common sailors you must know never get any—it's a notch or two above their diet.—Howsoever, I remember we tapped the tar barrel one night unbeknown to the captain, I and the rest of my mess...and got out a pound for each man, and thought we would have one glorious meal. But it came to the ears of the captain, and if we hadn't persuaded him that it was the rats, we should have had a round dozen a piece, every boy aboard ship.

I s'pose they have chickens and sich like to eat in the cabin?

That's true...there are a few starved things—and as soon as they are gone, the sailors eat the hen coops.

Well, I should think they were better than marlin-spikes or beef barrels...being made of pine, and therefore more tender—and besides they must taste of the chickens a little, and that's something you know, for there aint no better eating in the world than a good chicken. But how do they cook the hen-coops.

Why, they make a stew of them, mixed up with a few bits of rope's end, and sometimes a head or two of sponge, if they can get any fresh from the bottom of the sea.

I always understood that vegetable was a charming remedy for the scurvy.

Nothing better...we had several men cured by putting sponge into their broth, with a little seasoning of fish-hooks.

I've often heard they had some dreadful scurvy people aboard the ships. I wonder for my part, that folks will go to sea, to live on beef barrels and hen-coops and marlin-spikes.

Beef barrels and hen-coops are not a dish to be sneezed at. The worst of it is, that a body must wait until the fowls and beef are used up, before they can eat the coops and the barrels.

What an appetite sailors must have! & what an astonishing digestion too! But I

dare say they have all good teeth and stomachs that can digest any thing.

Why, yes, aunt, that's true enough, for the most part. But there was Will Mung-ham... poor fellow... he'd come to sea, and like to have died one day after eating a bit of a handspike... and would, if he hadn't taken a dose of the trade winds.

Trade winds! well, that's the queerest kind of trade I ever heard of. How does it operate?

Very much like an anti-phlegmatic.

Ah, me! if such are the hardships of a sea-faring life, I'll persuade your cousin Jim, who has a great notion of going to sea to stay at home where he can get something good to eat. Massey on me! I wonder how you lived through it all, Jack.

I had my life insured.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

House of Assembly.

Monday, 14th March, 1836.

At two o'clock, the house went up to the Castle of St. Lewis with their addresses to his Majesty and to his Excellency, relating to Mr Justice Gale, and being returned, Mr Speaker reported the following answer:—

'Gentlemen,...In compliance with your wishes, I will not fail to transmit, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne, your Address to our most gracious Sovereign, together with the other Documents relating to the case of Mr Justice Gale.

'I shall avail myself of the same opportunity to forward such explanations and comments as seem to be called for by those parts of the address which relate to my official conduct in this matter.

'Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 14th March, 1836.'

Mr Morin reported the following answer to the address of the 4th instant:—

'Gentlemen,...I request you to inform the house of assembly that existing engagements prevent me from carrying their views as expressed in this address into immediate effect;—but that being always anxious to meet the wishes of the House as far as my power and sense of duty will permit, I shall take an early opportunity of favorably recommending to his Majesty's government their desires respecting that portion of the Crown Lands known as the King's Posts, and especially that no future lease be granted thereof.

'It is however proper to apprise the house that on the expiration of the existing Lease, in October 1842, his Majesty is pledged, by the provisions therein contained, to reimburse to the present Lessee, Mr. John Goudie, or his assigns, whose rights and privileges must, in the mean time be respected, such sum of money not exceeding £1800 as he or they may have paid to the last Lessees of the property, his Majesty on the other hand being entitled to an equivalent in the Indian debts that may be then due to the present Lessee, or his assigns, to be paid in Castor or Beaver Skins.

'To enable his Majesty therefore to keep his Royal faith, should he be advised to accede to the wishes of the House that no future Lease may be granted of the tract of land in question, it is necessary to observe that the liberality of the Assembly will be required to make good all the engagements to which his Majesty is liable under the terms of the existing Lease.

'Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 14th March, 1836.

At 10 minutes to 3 o'clock, adjourned for want of a quorum.

Tuesday, 15th March, 1836.

A message was received from the council, requesting that the Documents and evidences on which is founded the Law Officers Salary's bill, may be communicated to them; and agreeing to,

Without any amendment.

1st...Chasseur's Museum bill. 2nd... Tavern Keepers bill. 3d...Lake St. Louis Survey bill. 4th...Gaspé Fisheries bill. 5th...Mutual Fire Assurance companies bill. 6th...Light Houses commissioner bill.

With amendments.

1st...Quebec Incorporation bill. 2nd...Montreal Incorporation bill. 3d...Sole Leather bill. 4th...Permanent, encouragement Education bill.

Adjourned for want of a quorum.

Wednesday, 16th March, 1836.

Mr. Deblois reported the following answer to the address of the 12th instant:—

'Gentlemen,...I shall not fail to give the most attentive consideration to the charges brought under my notice by this address against the conduct of Mr. Thompson, as a judge of the district of Gaspé; but I cannot come to any decision upon the case until I shall have received from Mr. Thompson, such defence as he may have to offer to the accusations preferred against him by the assembly.

'Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 16th March 1836.

A message was received from the council, agreeing to, Ste. Anne bridge bill without any amendment; and to the two fire societies bill, the pot and pearl ashes bill, and the Jurors bill with amendments.

Adjourned for want of a quorum.

Thursday, 17th March 1836.

Mr. O'Callaghan reported the two following answers to addresses of the 9th instant:—

'Gentlemen,—I have taken into my serious consideration this address, which prays that I would direct the adoption of legal measures to be taken to oblige Mr Stayer, the deputy post master general, to reimburse

the sum of £9,550: 5: 2, which since his appointment he has received, and without legal authority appropriated to his own use, for the transmission of newspapers and other printed papers and pamphlets by Mail; and I find from such information as I have been enabled to collect, that the deputy post master general receives his commission not from any local authority, but, under an imperial act, from the post master general of the United Kingdom,—that from that source all regulations for the management of his department emanate,—and that the net revenue derived by means of the provincial post office is transmitted to, and forms part of the revenues of the parent state. I also find that the proprietors of News, and other printed papers, are not obliged by any legal provision, as in the case of letters, to use the post office as a mode of conveyance for the circulation of their papers; but I am advised that under the Imperial Act which establishes the rates of postage, if news and other printed papers are sent by mail, the post master might legally demand on them the same rate of postage as on letters. This, however, from liberal views towards the public, has not been the practice; but the deputy post masters general of British North America have, from the earliest period, been allowed, on a privilege and a perquisite attached to the office, to make, for their own benefit, such arrangements with the different newspaper proprietors as they could mutually agree upon with respect to the charge for transmitting newspapers through the post office.

Under these arrangements the charge, I understand, is quite trifling compared to what might legally be demanded for the benefit of the Imperial revenue; and as the privilege has recently been expressly recognized and sanctioned by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, while post master general, upon a complaint formerly made to him on the subject by a proprietor of one of the provincial newspapers, I feel that I could not with propriety comply with the prayer of the Address. I will, however, communicate with his Majesty's Government, and suggest the expediency of their taking into early consideration the existing arrangements on this head.

'Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, March 17th, 1836.

To the other Address of the same date: 'Gentlemen,—I request you to inform the House, that after mature consideration, I find myself unable to accede to the prayer of the Address by authorizing an issue from the Public Treasury, in favor of Silas Horton Dickerson, of fifty pounds currency, the amount of five several fines paid by him under sentences pronounced by the provincial Judge for the District of St. Francis.

'Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, March 17th, 1836.'

Adjourned for want of a quorum.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Quebec, 21st March 1836.

This day at three o'clock, his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford, came in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before his Excellency, and that House being come up, His Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province, namely:—

An Act to repeal certain parts of an Ordinance therein mentioned, concerning persons to be admitted to practise the law, or to practise as Notaries in this Province.

An Act to prevent debtors from wasting or diminishing the value of their Immoveable Property under seizure, to the injury of their creditors.

An Act to incorporate the college of Chambly.

An Act to provide less expensive means for the recovery of Wages due to Seamen of vessels belonging to or registered in this province.

An Act to provide for the lighting of the city of Montreal, by Gas.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an act, intitled, 'An act for making a rail road from Lake Champlain to the River St. Lawrence.

An Act to regulate the Fees of persons employed by justices of the peace in the country parishes, as clerks or bailiffs, in certain cases.

An Act to revive, amend, and amend for a limited time, a certain act, concerning the Police of William Henry and other villages.

An Act to repeal an act therein mentioned, concerning the Inspectors and Measurers of Rafts and Scows, and the Pilots thereof between Chateaugay and Montreal, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to extend certain privileges to the class of persons denominating themselves Methodist Protestants.

An Act for the relief of divers Societies of Protestant Christians therein mentioned.

An Act to continue for a limited time, a certain act therein mentioned, concerning the Quebec Bank.

An Act for preserving, for the purposes of husbandry, the grass growing on beaches in the District of Quebec.

An Act to facilitate the proceedings on certain oppositions to marriages.

An Act to appoint commissioners to treat with commissioners appointed, or to be appointed on the part of the Province of Upper Canada, for the purposes therein mentioned.

An act to continue for a limited time, an act passed in the second year of his Majesty's Reign, intitled 'An act to create a fund to defray the expense of providing Medical assistance for Sick Emigrants, and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination.'

An act to establish a New Public Square at Montreal, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to provide for the Summary Trial of Small causes.

An act to repeal certain acts therein mentioned, and to consolidate the provisions therein made for the encouragement of Useful arts in this province.

An act to continue for a limited time certain acts therein mentioned.

An act further to provide during a limited time for the want of Notaries in the Inferior district of Gaspé.

An act to make further provisions for the security of Titles to real property in the inferior district of Gaspé, and to repeal two acts therein mentioned.

An act for the qualification of justices of the peace.

An act to prevent the fraudulent seizure and sale of lands and other real property within this province.

An act for more easily carrying into effect an act, intitled, 'An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to treat with commissioners on the part of Upper Canada, respecting the drawing of a division line between Lower and Upper Canada.

An act for the more easy and less expensive decision of differences between masters and mistresses and their servants, apprentices and labourers in the country parts of this province.

An act to provide more effectually for the safe conveyance of prisoners charged with criminal offences, from the country parts of this province to the common goal of the several districts.

An act to regulate and establish the salaries of the officers of the customs at the Inland ports in this province, and for other purposes mentioned.

An act to establish depots of provisions for the relief of shipwrecked persons.

An act to continue for a limited time, two certain acts therein mentioned, concerning the Militia of this province.

An act to enable the commissioners for the erection of a New Hall of assembly, to pay off a certain excess of expenditure and to cause certain work to be done about the said building.

An act to enable his Majesty to acquire the Island called Grosse Isle, for the public uses of the province, and to indemnify the proprietor and the Lessee thereof.

An act to provide for the support of divers charitable institutions, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to grant an aid towards printing in the French language the Treatise on agriculture, written by William Evans.

An act to provide means for putting the steam dredging vessel into operation.

An act for the encouragement of education in this province.

An act to provide for the establishment of Normal schools.

An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain sums of money expended for sanitary and charitable purposes, and to make provisions for similar purposes for the future.

An act to regulate the measurement of coal.

An act to provide for the building of a Custom House in the city of Montreal.

An act to cause a census to be taken of the counties of Montmorency and Drummond.

An act to continue certain acts therein mentioned relating to the administration of justice in the Inferior district of Gaspé.

An act for making certain regulations respecting the office of sheriff.

An act to repeal a certain act therein mentioned, and more effectually to remedy divers abuses prejudicial to agriculture.

An act to provide for the medical treatment of sick mariners.

An act to provide for the management and care of the Lachine canal, and to establish certain rates, tolls, and duties to be taken thereon.

An act to appoint commissioners on the part of this province, to arbitrate with commissioners on the part of the provinces of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, respecting the maintenance of light-houses on the islands of Scatterie and St. Paul.

An act to continue for a limited time, and to amend a certain act therein mentioned, relative to the establishment of mutual Fire Assurance companies.

An act for the better regulation of the Fisheries in the inferior district of Gaspé.

An act to make provision for the survey of Lake Saint Louis, and other places.

An act to vest in his Majesty the property of Pierre Chasseur's museum of natural history for public benefit.

An act for the further regulation of taverns and tavernkeepers, and for other purposes therewith connected.

An act to appropriate a certain sum of money for the construction of a bridge over the river Ste. Anne, in the county of Champlain.

An act to establish a new public square at Montreal, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following bill for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure thereon, namely:—An act to provide for making and maintaining a rail road from the river Saint Lawrence to the Province Line.

The following Acts were sanctioned during the Session:—

An act for the transportation of certain offenders from this province to England, to be thence again transported to New South Wales or Van Dieman's Land.

An act to grant an allowance to the members of the Assembly.

An act for the more speedy relief of insolvent debtors, in certain cases.

An act to afford relief, during a limited time, to insolvent debtors.

An act to authorize the sale and disposal of certain goods unclaimed in the possession of the clerks of the peace, in this province.

After which his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH:

'Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly 'The advanced season of the year, and the want of a sufficient number of Members in both Houses, for the despatch of public business, render it expedient that I should prorogue this Parliament.

'Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, It is to me matter of sincere regret that the offers of peace and conciliation, of which I was the bearer to this country, have not led to the results which I had hoped for. The consequences of their rejection, and of the demands which have been made to his Majesty, I will not venture to predict.

'In the Speech with which I opened the Session, I announced, that should you consent to discharge the arrears due to the public officers, and provide for their maintenance, pending the enquiries which his Majesty had commanded to be made in the province, no part of the surplus Revenues of the Crown should be touched during those enquiries without your assent.

'As no provision has been made for the purposes contemplated in that proposal, I shall be under the necessity of applying the Revenues at the disposal of the Crown, as far as they will extend, to the payment of the public servants and towards the current expenses of the Civil Government.

What further measures must be adopted for the removal of the difficulties to which the affairs of the Province are reduced, the authorities in England must determine.

'Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

'Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

'Of the fifty-nine bills that have passed both Houses during this Session, I have given the Royal Assent to all save one, namely, the bill for establishing a Rail-Road between the river St. Lawrence & the Province Line. As this bill affects the King's prerogative in the disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown, the 42d clause of the Constitutional Act makes it necessary that I should reserve it for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure; and it is probable that the omission of the formalities required by the clause will be altogether fatal to the measure.

'I shall continue to do all in my power for the advancement of the public good, and the furtherance of that paternal policy which has been enjoined upon me by our Most Gracious Sovereign; and you, gentlemen, will, I doubt not, each in his individual capacity, labour to preserve the peace and to promote the real interests of the community.'

From the Quebec Gazette.

The majority's intrigues against the legislative council.

As the present session of the provincial parliament is evidently drawing to a close, it is desirable that the people should be guarded against the effect of the deceit and exaggeration, which it is believed is in preparation for them by the house of assembly, through the medium of a motion adopted by that body, and brought forward by Mr O'Callaghan, the motion requires that within a few days after the termination of the session, a list shall be prepared by the clerk and printed for extensive circulation specifying the number of bills which have been proposed and passed in the assembly, and their subsequent fate, either by rejection amendments or concurrence by the council,—indeed it is only necessary to state the requirements of the motion immediately to make known the object they have in contemplation,—it is, to cast upon the legislative council all the odium arising from the rejection or postponement of measures of public utility. Previous to entering upon the detail which it is proposed to lay before the public, it is necessary to premise for general information that a very large portion of the labours of our provincial legislature is confined to the distribution of the provincial revenue. This is effected by means of appropriation bills, which according to parliamentary usage, may only originate in the assembly and therefore the legislative council are prevented from introducing such measures in their house as their source. Another large class of bills are more immediately connected with popular objects; these of course, also take their origin in the assembly, although not exclusively. Over both these numerous classes the duties of the council may be said to be restricted to a species of supervision, not the less necessary to an effective system of legislation and useful to the country, than the power of the assembly is give them a being. It must be quite apparent, without the support of argument that this supervision requires extreme attention, a most correct appreciation of the principles both of the constitutional and common law, an intimate knowledge of the real wants and wishes of the people at large, the measures necessary for their ad-

vantage, the details of measures proposed, with that view, and every circumstance which by possibility can be connected with them.—With this explanation, the following statement will, it is hoped, prove satisfactory, and at the same time afford the means of protection against the influence of the deceptive designs of the house of assembly. I think I am nearly right when I say, that up to this day, inclusive, there have been passed by the assembly and sent up for the concurrence of the council, 106 bills... of these.

46 have been passed without amendment.

12 have been amended in the council and agreed to by the assembly.

15 amended and not returned from the assembly.

19 rejected and not read a third time—many of them being money bills and containing very objectionable provisions.

14 remaining in the house and in special committees, on which no further action will be had this session.

106 It is also proper to observe the time when a large proportion of these bills were brought up from the assembly, viz: from the 1st to the 15th instant... 35 bills, 22 of which have been received since the 7th inst. and many of them are well known to be for objects of the greatest importance, and in respect of which great difference of opinion is known to exist.

It is also proper to remark that the assembly have an extreme facility in passing their bills through the house, as they are in very few instances discussed. They are prepared by individuals and committees, and if approved of by the speaker, it appears only to be judged necessary to go through the form of reading them a first, second and third time,—indeed it may be safely averred, that very few bills are ever heard of, even by their titles, by the generality of the members of the assembly, and the apparent haste and carelessness with which they are framed and copied, is disgraceful to a legislative body; a reference to the amendments made by the council, will afford ample proof of this fact.

From the foregoing remarks, as well as from the above statements and details, it must be apparent to every person of common sense or common perception, that the manifest designs of the assembly is to cast upon the Legislative Council, the reproach, if any there be, of the rejection or ultimate postponement of some of the measures laid before them. It is no doubt believed by the Assembly, that, by sending up important bills involving controverted points, at so late a period of the Session, the Council, rather than the public should suffer, as the Assembly conceive, would hurry the measure through without examination, and by this means, enable the popular branch to attain one of the objects they have in view; or on the other hand, that this absolute rejection or at least the making such amendments in them as would prevent their becoming laws this year, would afford that branch a similar result.—The lateness in the session, at which these bills are sent up, points to another motive of the Assembly, which is not so immediately apparent,—namely, that the opinion of the Legislative Council upon all matters of legislation may be dispensed with altogether. If any other reason were required to prove the necessity of the existence of the Legislative Council, as a paramount part of the Provincial Legislature, besides its being absolutely required as a mediating power between the extremes of government, it may be abundantly found in the measures which the House of Assembly have, during this session of Parliament, originated, both positively and negatively, if the expression may be allowed, which under the specious garb of an anxious desire for the public good, have been founded upon dishonesty, in their refusal to pay a debt, not only of justice but of honor, upon prodigality, by their lavish appropriations, to one instance, among many similar, though not of so large an amount, to the extent of nearly £50,000, for education alone; upon republicanism, by their improved designation of the Courts of Justice; upon injustice, by their ex-parte reports against individuals whose greatest crime consisted in holding elevated situations, which some of the members wished to enjoy, and to whom, accused of enormous crimes, the Assembly would not allow the means of refuting the charges brought against them, and, finally, upon party exclusion by all the public measures and public addresses which have sprung into existence from their prolific womb during this Session of the Provincial Parliament. St. GEORGE.

Quebec, 15th March, 1836.

For the Mississinoui Standard.

SACRED MUSIC.

Mr. Editor;—The conviction has lain with some weight on my mind, that the attention of the public has not been sufficiently attracted to the study and support of Sacred Music.

The whole burden of its support, in many congregations, falls upon a few individuals, and often the greatest share of these are minds, with more benevolence and public spirit in their nature, than funds for its exhibition. It is the want of sufficient interest in the performance of Sacred Music which is the principal cause of its low state. I have no doubt that if the older and influential part of congregations would take up the subject, & provide suitable schools, books, lights, &c. there would be young persons enough for learners who would gladly attend, and feel morally bound to make themselves as useful as possible in the public performance of church

service. But when young persons who are desirous of gratifying themselves for this object, are left to sustain the whole weight upon their own shoulders; those who stop and first count the cost, conscious of inability will shrink from the undertaking, while others more vigorous and prompt in their actions, will resolutely make the attempt, and unless properly assisted, their energies and resources are soon exhausted, and the numerous discouragements with which they meet compel them to give it up in despair. It is then that the cry is raised that 'the singing schools do no good.' And who make this assertion often-er than those who do not aid in their support? I am willing to allow that such persons do not examine the causes that impede the progress of learners and prevent the schools from doing last- ing good; and perhaps in their own estimation they honestly settle the question, when they adopt the cheap and simple method of laying the blame on teachers. But without entering at all into the merits or demerits of teachers, I would call their attention to some of the causes which with the best of teachers would prevent sufficient improvement to exhibit a visible and lasting benefit.

In consequence of the short continuance of most schools, and the number of tunes necessary to be learned, in order to make an assortment of keys for the various meters, beginners cannot often become sufficiently familiar with the tunes to perform them in public with that confidence and skill which is desirable. How often it is the case, that young singers take their station in the choir with a trembling anxiety to please the congregation; and after performing as well as they are able, instead of encouragement from others, they hear them ridiculing and criticising their performance unsparingly. What more is wanting to dampen their ardor, cool their courage, and drive them forever from the singer's seat? Such treatment at once discourages, sickens and vexes any one who has not on a helmet of steel, and a shield of brass for his defence. It is like a Lion in the way which few are bold enough to encounter.

I would not intend to convey the idea that singers are never in fault. They are 'frail mortals,' possessed of 'human natures,' and 'liable to err.' Is it asking too much when we say that their faults should be overlooked and forgiven, especially when they have tried to do well and have failed to give satisfaction through a want of information on the subject?

Let those who are disposed to criticise the performance of singers, first aid them in obtaining that information which is absolutely necessary to constitute a good singer; and then encourage them to fill their station. I know that in many instances individuals express themselves unguardedly, without reflecting how much it may injure the feelings of others, and thus unintentionally give offence, without expecting their language will be reported to those concerned. To such I presume, 'a word to the wise is sufficient.' But I have often noticed that those most boisterous in complaining of bad singing, are often the most ignorant, and the most unwilling to furnish any means towards its improvement. To say that such treatment is unjust and inconsistent, is perhaps saying too little. Singers perform their part in church service as an aid to public worship. They are under no more obligation to support this part of divine worship than others. What right has an individual to find fault with a piece of work, which to him is gratuitous; and more especially if he is wholly ignorant of the subject, and of course incapable of judging in what manner it should be performed?

It is only when a person pays for an article that he can justly be entitled to the privilege of complaining of its workmanship. The old saying 'that which costs nothing is worth nothing,' may with propriety be applied to church music. It cannot reasonably be expected that 'Nature will teach people to sing' sufficiently well without proper instruction from some other teachers. Singing is a part of divine worship second to no other except preaching. This is evident from the great pains bestowed on its cultivation in ancient times. In Nehemiah's time, we find that 'a certain portion' was allotted to 'the singers due for every day' which enabled them to devote their whole time to the employment. In 1st Chron. ix, 33: we read 'they (the singers) were employed in that office day and night.' If the support of sacred music was ever important it is no less so at the present day. It is as much the duty of ALL to support this part of divine worship as any other. If singing is a religious duty it is always so as long as the voice is capable of uttering language, and the ear able to judge of sounds. It is a duty to instruct children in music as soon as you would instruct them in any religious duty. There is no more danger of beginning too soon, than there is of commencing too soon to teach them the religion of the Bible. Youth is the time for improvement in any branch of knowledge. The mind is not so much preoccupied with the cares of the world as in more advanced life. Of course it is more easy to instil into it valuable principles.

But some of the causes of the declension of music may justly be ascribed to singers. One is the practice of absenting themselves from the 'seats' on various pretences. Sometimes a bad cold is an excuse, but example goes far, and singers should remember the influence they exert, and be careful to throw the whole weight on the right side. Sometimes they will absent themselves because they do not expect the singing will be very good, or that there will be many singers present. This is refusing aid when it is most needed. It discourages leader and singers. It is like deserting a man in the last extremity, when your assistance would be of the greatest benefit. What if all should follow their example? Would it be a wonder if singing should run down to the lowest ebb? Singers should never absent themselves from their places in the choir without a full conviction that good will result from it, if

they wish to keep up a proper ambition in the minds of others.

Another cause of the want of interest is the indifference which many singers manifest in the performance of sacred music—both articulation, want of emphasis and accent, and a disregard of punctuation and expression.

If singers do not speak their words distinctly when singing, the hearers may as well hear fa, sol, la, as any other words, and they will be more interested and better satisfied, for this reason—they will not be torturing their imagination to divine what words you are trying to use, and of course their whole attention will be directed to the tones produced, without expecting more.

Punctuation should be observed by singers as well as by readers. They cannot sing without breathing. There certainly then, must be a proper place for inhaling their breath. This cannot be in the middle of a word, and should be done at the pauses. The rules for good reading are necessary to be observed in singing, in order to render it interesting and easy to performers, as well as hearers.

I have given a very few of the reasons which in my opinion cause the lack of interest, and keep sacred music so far below what ought to be its standard. If in your opinion they will call attention to the subject, these remarks are at your disposal. If they will do good it will gratify

A TEACHER.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, MARCH 29, 1836.

The Session is over, and the reign of conciliation is passed, we hope for ever. We predicted long ago what would be the event, if the Earl of Gosford came out with the intention of conciliating an insatiable and unprincipled gang of Frenchmen; the result has proved our prediction true to the letter. It is really surprising, that the noble Earl should have, for an instant, imagined, that he could satisfy the treasonable pretensions of a body of men, led on by a demagogue, who scrupled not to avow himself guilty of perjury and treason, or that 150,000 British, Irish and loyal Americans would tamely yield up their own liberties, and those of unborn generations, to a truculent faction. Yet his Excellency did imagine so; and the result has been, what it ought to have been, he has disgraced himself and failed most signally in all his conciliatory schemes. A ruler should never conciliate rebellious subjects.

The Earl's closing speech almost induces us to spare him. There is a tone of mortification and of conscious humiliation running through it, which tempts charity to step in between him and justice. But an oppressed and plundered people, and an infringed constitution alike demand a sacrifice. Governors under a British King must be taught, that they may not insult their country with impunity, nor contravene an act of the Imperial Parliament without risk of disgrace and of life. EARL GOSFORD MUST BE IMPEACHED. The wounds inflicted on the constitution of the country, demand an impeachment—the constitutional congress, in the name of the whole British population, must demand redress for injuries sustained—they must follow out his impeachment.

The sojourn of his Excellency here will not be long, it has already been eventful. 'My speech at the commencement of the session,' which, like Dr. Abernethy and his book, he has taken pains to drag forward, on almost every occasion, set aside all law and right in the colony, promised to the national faction unlimited favor, and answered the grievances of the British and loyal Americans with an 'is it possible'; it was followed by conduct, which fanned the slumbering sparks of national hatred, & which, had it not been for the prudence of the constitutionalists, and the cowardice of our French Assembly, might have hurried the province into the horrors of a civil war: and what has his Excellency gained for all this peril? He has succeeded in bringing the government of the King into contempt, and been forsaken without a penny to pay his servants. By the grant of One hundred and eight thousand dollars as contingencies (!) and of about Forty thousand dollars as pay to members, in all One hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, he has put the 'French majority' in ample funds, to support their newspaper establishments, and to scamper over the country, the ensuing summer, to poison the minds of a happy and loyal people. The honest yeoman has been robbed of his money, to support French demagogues and French newspapers; and a British peer has done it.

'There is a time for all things saith the preacher,' there must be a time of retribution for all this iniquity.

We did not before think, that there was a necessity for sending home an Agent again so soon; but, since his Excellency

says, that 'the authorities in England must determine our difficulties,' such a step becomes imperative. The agent should be appointed by the constitutional delegates, in congress assembled, and thus clothe him, with an importance which will overawe the present rickety administration at home. We have already said, that the Melbourne cabinet are incapable of understanding any principle of right, separate from numbers, or any principle of action separate from fear.

What are the associations doing? When is congress to meet? Would it not be well for the township associations, (which have all appointed delegates,) to secede from those of Montreal and Quebec, and form one grand association for themselves? Not one, which will frame lengthy reports and endeavour, by a side wind, to extricate themselves by swamping their friends—but one, which will call forward the delegates and proceed to business. Let the associations go on, as they are now doing, and our grievances will be redressed some time—or never.

In the *Ami du Peuple* we have seen the Resolutions of the Doric Club. They condemn the plan of annexing the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada, as unjust towards the Townships and other parts; they condemn, too the proposed robbery of the Protestant Church. This is as it should be. We shall give the Resolutions in our next.

A few weeks ago, we published the resolutions of a meeting held relative to carrying a road through to Richford in the United States. We solicit communications on this subject, for our own opinion is decidedly against the road going in the proposed route. We think that the present road to the East, ought to be extended, within the Province, to Stanstead Plain. The route to Richford might suit our American neighbours rather better, but charity must begin at home.

If it be a benefit for countries to have manufactories, within themselves, of goods, which they themselves consume, then it is necessary, that people should do all they can to support them. We refer our readers to Mr. Roberts' notice, and would advise those in want of such Ware, to call and examine.

Accidents.—Two horses drowned, on the 22d inst., a mile below Isle aux Noix, the property of Mr. Jelender.

One horse burnt to death, on the 20th inst., and two others severely, together with a barn burnt to the ground, all the property of Mr. John Billings, in Sabrevois.

LIST OF LETTERS.

For St. Armand.
John Scofield, Reuben Buttalph,
David Krans, John Toof,
James Mitchell, Clark Reynolds,
Abram Thompson, John B. Minnahr,
George Roberts, Shubel Smith,
Potton.
E Gilman, Berkshire.
John Dingman, Simcon Darling.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES, Pots per cwt.	s. d. s. d.
Pearls	35 0 0 0
Montreal Brands	45 0 0 45 6
Flour Superfine	Canada 00 0 22 6
Fine	30 0 0 31 3
Middling	27 6 0 28 9
Pollards	none
Superfine, U. S.	30 0 0 31 3
Red, L. C. Wh. per minot	5 0 0 5 6
Buck Wheat,	3 0 0 0
Salt, Liverpool, per min.	1 6 1 9
Pork, Mess. per bbl.	107 6 110 0
"P. Mess.	0 0 87 6
Prime	07 6 0 70 0
"Cargo	55 0 0 60 0

Married,
At Bedford, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. D. Robertson, John Albert Mahannah of Dunham to Miss Lucia Amelia Corey, of Stanbridge.

Died,
At La Cole, on the 24th instant, Hannah wife of Merit Hotchkiss, M. P. P., in the 36th year of her age. In the death of this lady the husband has been deprived of an affectionate wife, and the domestic circle in which she moved has lost one of its brightest ornaments.
On the 22d instant, Malcom, Son of Harlow Chandler, aged 10 months and 12 days.

For Sale,

MY FARM, lying on the road between Henryville & Mississkoui Bay; consisting of 180 acres of land, upon which are
A House, Barn & Shop.
28th March, 1836. AMOS STOW. 51tf.

For Sale,

LOT No. 3, in the 9th range, of Stanbridge. For further particulars enquire of
ANTHONY STOKAM.
Stanbridge, 22d March, 1836. 51tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the people of Lower Canada to the
Britannia Ware,
made at his manufactory in Saint Johns, L. C.
He has constantly on hand an assortment of
Tea-Pots, Tumblers, &c.
of which he solicits examination, as they will be found to be very durable, and of excellent quality. His Ware may also be had at the store of Mr. Benjamin Brewster, Montreal.
St. Johns, L. C. ENOCH ROBERTS. 51

Notice.

ON Monday the fourth day of April next, at the hour of one in the afternoon, will be sold by public auction, at the office of Leon Lallane, Notary public, in the village of Frelighsburg, in the Seigneurie of St. Armand, in the County of Mississkoui, the uses of the whole of the following real estate, the one half thereof belonging to the minor children of Richard J. Eccles, late of said Frelighsburg, merchant, deceased, and the other half thereof as belonging to Hannah J. Vincent, Widow of the said late Richard J. Eccles.
Firstly, The uses for one whole year computed from the aforesaid fourth day of April next, of the house lot known and distinguished by lot Number two, situated in the village of Frelighsburg, on the Southern side of and fronting main Street, and extending along the same about two Chains, bounded Easterly by lot number one and by a line running along the bank of Pike river Southerly by lot Number one on the Easterly side of South Street and Westerly by lot number three on the said main Street, with a commodious dwelling house (the front Room of which having hitherto been and yet is used as a Store) Barn and other out buildings thereon erected, a Good Garden attached thereto.

Secondly, The uses for one whole year, computed from the aforesaid fourth day of April next another Lot Situate in the said Village of Frelighsburg, known and distinguished by Lot Number three on the northerly side of said main Street bounded Easterly and Northerly by a narrow Westerly by Lot number four, containing five perches of land with a commodious Blacksmith-shop thereon erected.

A Credit will be given on furnishing good responsible Security payable at the expiration of the Term.
HANNAH J. VINCENT, } Tutors.
OREN J. KEMP,
Frelighsburg, 19th March, 1836.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Cook, Esquire, will find it for their interest to make prompt payment. All notes and accounts will be left for collection without further notice.
JANE COOK, Executrix.
St. Armand, March 1 1836. 47 tf

Notice.

I hereby given to all those that have any claims against the Estate of the late
David Partelow,

Deceased, in his life time of Noyan, County of Rouville, to file said demands duly authenticated by the undersigned, at his house in Henryville on or before the first day of April next, for liquidation, and all those that are indebted to said Estate to make payment on or before the first day of May next.

SETH WARNER.
Tutor to the Minors of the late
DAVID PARTELOW.
Henryville, Feb. 17th 1836. 47-4w.

CARDING MACHINES.

A SET complete, with PICKER, for sale. Enquire at the Hardware Store of Messrs.
Frothingham & Marshall,
Montreal.

N. B. The above are made of best materials and by a first rate manufacturer, and will be sold very low.
Montreal, Feb. 26, 1836. 48-tf.

100 Cords of Bark Wanted.

ALSO a smart young man at farming business for the season.
PLINY WOODBURY.
St. Armand, March 1, 1836. 48 4w.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Church, jr. and Consort, are hereby notified that their Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for immediate collection, without further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, } & Tutors
Churchville, 6th Feb. 1836. 44

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by
W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay. 36 tf.

Star Tavern,



New Market, Montreal.

William Brown,

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, friends, and the public in general, that he has the house at present occupied by Mr. John Murphy, one door below his present Stand, having more extensive and better accommodations than heretofore, together with an addition of yard and stabling.
The Stand being very near the Courts of Justice, and proximate to the market offers great inducement to the man of business or pleasure, & he hopes by unwearied attention to his customers to merit a continuance of their favors.
January 27, 1836. 46-12w.

For Sale

THE premises owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber in the Village of Frelighsburg, consisting of a good two story dwelling house, garden, and a commodious horse barn. For terms enquire of Dr. J. Chamberlin, Frelighsburg or of the Subscriber in Sutton.
HENRY BORIGHT.
Frelighsburg, March 1 1836. 47-tf.

REV. H. N. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR;

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.
A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Mississkoui Bay, Beardsly and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Danham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

STORE, ASHLEY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

In whole or in parts.

THE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

They stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Mississkoui Bay to Frelighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached.

Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to

JANE COOK.

Cooksville, St. Armand, }
29th November, 1835. } 34-tf

Temperance!!

JUST Published, and for sale at this office,

A defence of the Temperance Society,

in answer to the objections of the Rt. Reverend Bishop HOPKINS.
By the Rev. JAMES REID, Rector of Trinity Church, St. Armand East.
Price 10 cents; or 6 pence.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.
Frelighsburg, February, 1836.

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season—

Groceries consisting of

Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas of an excellent quality, and very low;
Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.;
Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish;
Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.;
Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE.
Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33-tf.



PUBLIC NOTICE

I hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company.
Montreal, August 1, 1835. } 19-tf

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract or building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. }
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. } 16-tf.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.

'My God directs the storm,'
The Spirit of the Tempest shook
His wing of raven hue
Above the sea, and hollow winds
Howled o'er the waters blue.

Up rose the mountain billows high,
And swept a stormy path;
Darkness and Terror mingled there
Their ministry of wrath.

A lonely bark, by bounding seas,
Tost wildly to and fro,
Dashed o'er the billow's foaming brow
To fearful depths below.

Crash echoed crash!—the quivering spars
Broke o'er the leaping side,
And left the bark a shattered wreck,
The stormy waves to ride.

The sturdy seamen struggled hard
To hold the yielding helm,
And keep the ship's prow to the surge,
That threatened to o'erwhelm.

And when the plunging ruin spurned
Their impotent crew,
They flew to down their gloomy fears,
In the accursed bowl.

Upon the raging ocean then,
Helpless was left the bark
To the wild mercy of the waves,
Amid the tempest dark.

Upon the deck alone there stood,
A man of courage high;
A hero, from whose bosom, fear
Had never drawn a sigh.

With folded arms erect he stood,
His countenance was mild,—
And, calmly gazing on the scene,
He bowed his head and smiled.

A wild shriek from the cabin rose,—
Up rushed his beauteous bride,
With locks dishevelled, and in tears,
She trembled at his side.

'Oh why, my love, upon thy lip,
She cried, 'doth play that smile,
When all is gloom and terror here,
And I must weep the while?'

No word the warrior spoke,—but he
Drew from beneath his vest
A pointed bright, and placed its point
Against her heaving breast.

She started not, nor shrieked in dread,
As she had shrieked before,
But stood astonished, and surveyed
His tranquil features o'er.

'Now why,' he asked, 'dost thou not start?
May not thy blood be spilt?
With sweet composure she replied,
'My husband holds the hilt.'

Dost wonder, then, that I am calm,
That fear shakes not my form?
I never can tremble while I know
'My God directs the storm.'

ALICE PRIOR. (Concluded.)

'Ah, Dr. Werner, I am very glad to meet you—I have just driven round to your office to bring you here: but some one has anticipated me.'

'He has seen her, Dr. said the father, and bids me take comfort in the prospect of her recovery.'

'What!' exclaimed Dr. —, addressing Werner, 'will you attempt to take up that artery, seated as it is in the very neighborhood of the heart?'

'With your approval and assistance, sir,' was the reply.

The fact was, Werner had been the favorite pupil of Dr. —, who had formed so high an opinion of his professional abilities from the science and skill he had displayed on several occasions while yet a student, that he almost looked upon him as his superior, even at this period, and always consulted him in all dangerous emergencies.

'But,' continued Dr. —, 'how can you expect my approval in this case, when I remind you that the operation you have in view has never been attempted but once, and then by the first surgeon in Europe, in whose hands it completely failed. I stood by him at the time, and witnessed the painful reluctance with which he abandoned it, after a long-continued and most anxious effort.'

'Sir,' replied the young surgeon, respectfully, 'I have twice successfully reduced a similar aneurism, and with your support can do it again.'

'Then will I stand by you,' said Dr. —, and retired to make the necessary preparations. Before he withdrew, however, Frank said to him,

'Be kind enough, doctor, not to mention my name to the patient, if you please: I have special reasons for the request; and, pray, throw a handkerchief over her face, for the countenance of a suffering female unman's me.'

The arrangements were soon completed, and we were admitted to the apartment of the invalid. The patient had on a white undress, and was seated in a low easy-chair, with her head reclining on Dr. —'s shoulder. Her neck and the upper margin of her bosom were uncovered, exposing a large pulsating tumor, which seemed on the very point of yielding to the vital current that circled beneath. Her father stood by, holding her hand with a countenance in which hope, fear, and sorrow, were most touchingly depicted. I glanced instinctively and with an absorbing feeling of apprehension towards the young surgeon as he prepared himself for the fearful operation with a composure so marked, that it seemed to border on apathy. He was paler than usual, but then I could not detect the slightest quivering of a muscle—he was perfectly firm and self-collected. Every lineament of his face showed the mastery of mind over the strong passions which must be subjected during the performance of his dangerous task, and accordingly there was no more emotion to be detected in the bearing of that manly frame, than if it had been chiselled from the insensible

marble. As he bent down, however, and with one stroke of the knife made a deep and free incision along that beautiful bust, which was followed by a convulsive tremor and a suppressed groan of the sufferer, I thought I heard him catch his breath for once, spasmodically; but no other sign of discomposure escaped him.

'Father, dear father,' cried the poor girl, 'clasp my hand closer—closer still—I can't feel you—so—so—that will do.'

Tears stood in the old man's eyes, and he turned away his face from the scene. Even Dr. —, veteran as he was, respired with difficulty. But the adventurous operator kept steadily on, dexterously winding deeper and deeper amidst nerves, veins, and arteries, with a skill, on the perfect integrity of which depended the life of the lovely being in whose fate he was so warmly interested...his progress rendered doubly obscure by the effusion of blood, and doubly dangerous from the unnatural situation of the surrounding parts...until at length, by a masterly effort, he succeeded in securing the deep-laid and ruptured vessel. The dressings were soon adjusted, and leaving Dr. — and the father to replace the patient in bed, we retired to the drawing-room. Frank threw himself on the sofa, exhausted by the smothered and almost insupportable excitement of the scene through which he had just past.

'Some air,' said he faintly; 'I feel ill...very ill. There is a strange sense of dizziness in my head, and suffocation here, he continued laying his hand on his breast, which almost overcomes me.'

I threw up the window, and the cool air with a glass of wine, partially restored him. Dr. — now entered, his benevolent countenance beaming with such an expression of admiration as a fond parent exhibits on the triumph of a favorite child.

'Well, well, my son,' he exclaimed, 'I will no longer be proud of my surgical abilities. Hitherto I have thought there was nothing practicable within the compass of my art which I could not perform; but you have taught me a new lesson, and I own my mistake.'

I will not attempt to describe the mingled expressions of gratitude and respect with which the father greeted the saviour of his child. He took him affectionately by the hand, he solicited the favor of his friendship, and amid thanks and benedictions, begged him to mention any sum—even to the extent of half his fortune—as a remuneration for the obligation he had conferred.

The consciousness of having performed my duty, and secured the regard of such men as yourself and Dr. —, returned the young surgeon, 'were an ample reward for my services. But of this we will speak at some future day. In the mean time, as I am obliged to leave town to-morrow, you will be kind enough to dispense with any further assistance on my part—the welfare of your daughter could not be entrusted to safer hands than those of Dr. —.'

Before the expiration of a month, Alice was restored to perfect health. About this time, one afternoon, the servant brought in a note from Mr. Morton to Werner, requesting him to call at his house as early as he could make it convenient. He did so. The old gentleman met him with all the kindness of their last interview.

'I have sent for you, doctor, partly because I had a selfish wish to see you myself, and partly because my daughter desires to thank you personally for the continuance of that life for whose preservation, under Providence, she is indebted to yourself alone. Walk into the parlor, and she will be with you presently.'

The door opened soon after, and Alice entered. Her cheeks had not yet recovered their usual color, yet never, perhaps before had she appeared so beautiful as at that moment. During her convalescence she had been made acquainted with her danger from which she had escaped, and the name of the injured individual whose skill had conducted her safely through that fearful crisis. There is no better moralist than sickness. The spirit of pride, mirth and ambition are rebuked and exorcised from the bedside of disease. This was the case with the poor girl during her recent illness. The fascinating illusions of the gay world, which had for years dazzled her too credulous imagination, had given place to the sober realities of the sick chamber. Removed from the excitement of that thoughtless world, she had an opportunity for reflection. Memory had been busy with the images, the endearments of the past. The friends of her early orphanage—the kindness she had experienced at their hands—the vows and the visions of her first attachment, had all passed again and again before her mind, mingled with the consciousness of ingratitude and broken faith, and she now presented herself before her slighted lover, humiliated and self-condemned.

Frank rose to receive her. The poor girl hid her face with her hands, while the tears gushed out from her jewelled fingers. He led her to the sofa and seated himself beside her. After a momentary silence, he said

'Spare me, cousin Alice, I entreat you. Though there have been times when I have prayed to see you shed such tears, yet now that those prayers are answered, I cannot see you weep.'

'Ah, Werner, forbid not the sacrifice of sincere contrition—it is the fittest requital I can make for the wrongs you have suffered from my unkindness, and the one which remorse would wring from my heart, though it should struggle to resist the impulse of its better nature.'

'There is no longer need of such a sac-

...Fortune has already more than requited me for the trials of which you speak, by affording me the opportunity and the willing power to serve you when you had ceased to remember me.'

'Ample has been your revenge,' sighed the disconsolate girl. 'Yet can you forgive me?'

'I can—I do,' exclaimed Frank. 'Your temptations to err were such as might have shaken a stronger mind. I was poor, friendless, unknown; you were rich, accomplished, and admired. Let us deem this a sufficient palliation for the neglect which perhaps I have merited.'

He took her hand and pressed it to his lips—it was wet with the dew of repentant love.

'These tears,' said he, tenderly, 'shall be the lethe in which I will drown every unpleasant remembrance. Come, dear Alice, let us to your father...He professes to be greatly obliged to me. With your permission, I will teach him how he may cancel the obligation.'

'I have told him all—your brotherly solicitude in my behalf—our plighted affection—together with my bitter ingratitude and estrangement—all this I have told him.'

'And my answer was,' said the old gentleman, who, having entered a moment previous, 'and caught the last few words of Alice, my answer was, doctor, that though you have a perfect claim on her heart and hand, you have no right to remove her from her present home, and thereby leave me childless and solitary. I cannot live without her; and as you, doubtless, like all true lovers, are in the same unfortunate predicament, I see no other way than for you to consent—and the sooner the better—to become one of my little family.'

THE WIFE'S FIRST LOVE.

Adelheid, hearing her husband's approaching footsteps, hastened to extinguish the little taper that was burning on the table, and adjusting her collar and coiffure before the mirror, unlocked the door of the boudoir, and went forth to meet him with an unembarrassed air. 'Comment! ma belle hermit, toujours au boudoir! I was looking for you at the Tuileries this very day. Truly, my incomparable, I shall begin to grow jealous of that crimson fauteuil, whose arms encircle you so often.' As De Morier playfully spoke thus, he drew his Adelheid affectionately towards him, but she complained of a slight indisposition, averted her face, and withdrawing herself from his clasp, pointed his attention to some passing object in the street, and began to talk of their projected tour to Fontainebleau.

Adelheid Eichrodt was a young and lovely Berlinese, who, at the age of seventeen, had been introduced to the count de Morier, a Frenchman of family and distinction. He became deeply enamored of her beauty and simplicity. The offer of his hand was graciously accepted, and he brought her in triumph to his hotel in the Faubourg St. Germain; where notwithstanding the little dissensions, that a difference of national tastes and prejudices is apt to occasion, they lived in the very plenitude and perfection of conjugal concord.

They had been married about a year and a half, when De Morier observed an alteration in his wife's habits and manners. It appeared to him that his adored Adelheid was becoming less frank and confiding towards him; she was reserved and distant—There was an air of mystery in her proceedings. In fact, it was sedulously desirous he should remain unacquainted. He was constantly in the habit of finding scraps of paper scattered about the floor for the appearance of which she accounted in various unsatisfactory ways. He more than once surprised her in whispered conference with old Karl, a German domestic, who, having lived in her father's service since the period of Adelheid's infancy, had on the event of her marriage requested to be allowed to accompany his young mistress to Paris. On his approach they would suddenly separate, and, as it seemed to him, in something of confusion.

He had also on one occasion been exceedingly perplexed and mortified, by overhearing two ladies in society, after extolling his undeniable beauty and grace, and affability of Madame de Morier, make an exception to her prejudice. (The 'particular' did not reach his ear) which was immediately followed by an exclamation of 'Mon Dieu! ce ne pas possible...une bete, an monstre affreux degoutant. He was not quite sure that the epithets were applied to his wife, but he more than suspected they were. It was not long after that on entering her apartment unexpectedly, he saw her rush towards the open window, and dash something to the ground. 'Bah! bah! Adelheid, why surely I have entered Houbijant's fabrique, in mistake for my own hotel! Essence de Millefleurs! Attur du Rose! What are all these scents that you are scattering about the room? You will suffocate me with your many sweets. I have often told you of my aversion to strong perfumes.'

The suspicious husband having observed Madame, in one of late mystic meetings with the old steward, confide a large purse of gold to his possession, hastily quitted the room, full of vague apprehensions and surmises, and fully resolved to take an early opportunity of satisfying himself in what manner his wife was in the habit of employing the intervals of his absence from home, which, owing to a pending lawsuit, had become of late very frequent and protracted. Yet he loved and respected her too much to distress her with open and

direct inquiries on the subject of her visible confusion. Accordingly on the day following this *busquerie*, he took occasion during breakfast, to signify that he was engaged out on business for the whole of the day, and should probably be detained until the evening of the morrow. Not long, however, after the usual hour of dinner, he made his appearance: the old steward opened the door.

'What, Karl! as I left you in the morning I find you in the evening—*toujours la pipe!* Always smoking! Is Madame at home?' 'Non, Monsieur, non.' 'No! I think you are mistaken Karl; I am nearly positive that I saw her close the parlour of her boudoir this moment in a white dress gown. Is she alone?' 'Yes, Sir—alone Sir! I will tell her you are come, and—'

'I thank you, I can inform her myself.' 'Why no; that is...just if you please, sir to allow me...may be she might be engaged or—' 'Engaged! how, what, with whom.' 'Oh, with nobody, Sir.' 'Let me pass old man, what does this mean...? Nothing Sir, but if you would only now—do, Sir only just wait a moment that I may tell my lady Sir, she will be so frightened...you will be so angry.'

'Angry, yes, I am angry at your unaccountable detention of me. In truth I do begin to have some evil surmises and suspicions. Hear me Karl—tell me all you know of your lady—why does she speak to you in whispers—give you gold?'

The old steward trembled. 'Oh, pray don't ask me, Sir; I can't tell you, my lady is a sweet and beautiful angel; but it is certainly lamentable that she should be so fond of that great long—'

The Count trembled in turn. What! Who? What is my wife fond of—'

Only a title, Sir; sometimes by way of recreation; she does not often, and they do say people's inclinations are not in their power.

The Count's brain instantly took fire. Imagination mastered reason; yet he adopted a reasonable course in resolutely shaking the old man from his hold, and striking swiftly and silently along the range of rooms that led to his Adelheid's apartment. In a state of considerable excitement, he pushed open the boudoir door with vehemence, but stood transfixed on the threshold at the spectacle that presented itself to his view.

His young and lovely wife was reclining listlessly in the large arm chair, her foot resting on a low foot-stool, her elbow resting on a small table at her side, while her delicate hand sustained an enormous *chibouque*, from which she was puffing clouds of fragrant incense.

His astonishment soon relaxed into immoderate laughter. 'So, so, my fair Musulman, I've caught you at last—now the secret's out, and the mystery, like most other mysteries, ends in smoke. That Jesuitical old Karl, too, to conspire against me. Truth, Adelheid, I don't know that I ever saw you look so graceful, charming, more eminently lovely. Nay, don't pout and blush and cry, and throw down that most magnificent *chibouque* so disdainfully; I'll buy it of you mignon; will you sell it to me, eh?' and throwing his arms around her, he hid her tears of mortification in his bosom. 'And now, my sweet wife, resumed De Morier, as Adelheid released herself from his lengthened embrace; 'we will put away this pretty toy, if you please, until we go back to Berlin. Custom here is everything. Now, the Parisian ladies are not yet accustomed—that is, not yet the fashion here, in short, my love, the Parisian ladies don't smoke.'—*London Court Jour.* CAMILA.

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LUMBER

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January 12 1836.

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IN THE UNITED STATES.

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